



Yelena Gurova (left) and Yekaterina Podkopyeva (right) of the USSR took the 500 m women's sprint at the current world athletics championship, in Helsinki.

Vladimir BALYBERDIN: there were 32 starters—but now there are many more of us

(Continued from page 11)

and a hint to the nuclear era was a ritual of the international community. On our way in Washington we were joined by thousands of cyclists in the USSR, Sweden and the US. Soviet group leader Yuri Filimonov, a doctor and war veteran from Astrakhan, told the press at the Soviet Press Committee. They were people of various persuasions and ages but united by the desire to live in peace and friendship. Our race was a striking indication of the fact that people want, can, and must live in peace, he emphasized.

Now that the threat of nuclear war is more grave than ever before, the role of unity and the cohesion of peace efforts has acquired an added urgency, said Leningrad mountain climber and conqueror of Mt. Everest, engineer Vladimir Balyberdin. There were 32 of us setting out from Moscow but now we are quite numerous, he remarked. While taking leave of his foreign friends, he told them that the Soviet Union was a land of peace and friendship. He gave his bike to American group leader Christopher Sene.

Vladimir Semenets, Munich Olympic track tandem pilot, joined an American in ride from Moscow to Washington. He later confessed to me he would not think twice of entering the Olympic team even if it meant leaving his American partner.

The opinion that the Soviet Union does not want war is shared by my partner and many other Americans, Finns, Swedes, and Norwegians whose countries we passed on the way. Some were surprised.

Alexander BUTSEV



Yuri Filimonov, captain of the Soviet cyclists' group, shares his impressions with newsmen.

Photo by Andrei Kaysar

PELÉ IN ACTION AGAIN

Rio de Janeiro was recently the scene of a friendly football game between Brazil's south and north sides all of whose proceeds went to help the victims of a very severe flood in the south of the country.

Pelé, Brazil's greatest all-time star, played for the north team alongside Brazil international players as Zico, Fofa, Junior, Leandro and playmaker Falcao.

Athletics spectacular halfway

Tamara Bykova, Sergei Litvinov, and Yekaterina Fesenko won top awards for the USSR in the high jump (201 cm), hammer throw (82 m 68 cm), and the 400 m hurdles (54.14 sec), respectively, at the current world track and field championship in Helsinki.

Between August 7 and 10 medals were up for contention in 21 out of the programme's 41 events. The USSR picked up three gold, four silver, and seven bronze awards. The USA's total is 5, 5, 5, and the GDR's 4, 4, 3. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, West Germany, Italy, Jamaica, and Norway also provided title holders.

Two new Soviet marks were set in the first four days of competition—Bykova improved her own record by one centimetre and Litvinov clocked 49.19 sec in the 400 m to win a bronze, beating her own national mark by 0.44 sec.

Jarmila Kratochvílová of Czechoslovakia did stupendously in the 400 m, registering 47.09 sec, and the US recorded 37.96 sec in the 4x100 m relay, both new world marks.

The undefeated heroes of the first half of this most exciting meet were Carl Lewis (USA), with three top awards, and Kratochvílová and GDR sprinter Meriles Cohn, with two titles each.

On August 14, the championships' closing day, ten sets of medals will be up for contention.

AUDI GAINING ON LANCIA?

The eighth stage of the world auto rally championships was a long-awaited triumph for the Audi which provided the top three finishers, with none of the cars dropping out over the 3,444 kilometres they had to cover, because of the breakdowns, which had plagued them in previous stages.

The Argentine stage was held in difficult weather but still the leading cars kept to an average speed of 200 kilometres per hour for most of the race. In this the Audi's powerful 360 hp engines had a definite edge over its Lancia rivals.

Stig Blomqvist arrived in Argentina only 24 hours before the race and had no knowledge whatever of the course, whereas his rivals had trained on it for a whole week. Audi sports chief Roland Günther picked Blomqvist out to test Audi's new tyres to be used at the next Rally of a Thousand Lakes, in Finland. Blomqvist led nearly throughout the entire stage, and only when absolutely sure of an Audi win did he let Hannu Mikkola overtake him, since the latter badly needed some winning points in the overall world title race against Walter Rohrl.

Michele Mouton came in

third, Audi debutant Shekhar Mehta fourth, and Mapkku Alen only fifth in a Lancia. After eight stages Rohrl leads with 87 points, followed by Mikkola with 85, and Alen with 68 points. Blomqvist has 54 and Mouton 49 points. Lancia leads its competition with 98 points against Audi's 80, and Opel is in third place with 61 points.

Sports MIKHAILOV

CANADA TAKES AMERICA'S CUP

Canada has won America's eynchroonous swimming cup in the Los Angeles Olympic swimming pool, totalling 48 points in the duet, individual, and team events, four points ahead of the hosts, and Japan finished third with 82.

Vladimir McMILLIN



Vlery Gaznyev (centre) scored two goals for Moscow Dynamo in a recent national football game. Dnepropetrovsk Dynamo, Minsk Dynamo and Odessa Dynamo were the opponents.

AN UNPRECEDENTED DECISION

Chess history has known of such a dramatic turn of events in the world of chess. The outcome has already been announced. One man is responsible for this, the new FIDE president, Viktor Korchnoi.

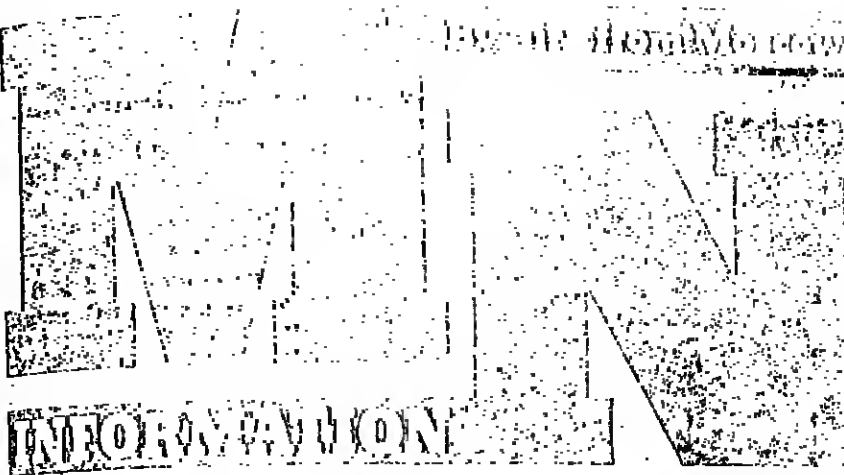
By spinning the chess wheel, he took the "selecting" the location of the matches they were to play in, and after the Grandmasters Carl Kasparov and Vesely Smyslov voted in opposition to the candidate of Pasadena in the US and Dhaka in the United Arab Emirates for a whole series of reasons, Korchnoi announced their defeat by default.

This has produced a moment and even indignation on the national level, especially those in the US and Hungary (although the story was "awarded" along with Viktor Korchnoi of Soviet to Hungarian Grandmaster Ian Ribli). Also indicted world champion Anatoly Karpov, other Soviet and Grandmasters, and several distinguished chess players, whom FIDE vice-president, Il'ingworth of Austria and Belkadi of Tunisia, respectively, Korchnoi is said to have named.

Do that as it may, both Korchnoi and the other aggressive chess public are sure that this seminar will be their normal course. Korchnoi's "selecting" and the USSR Chess Federation will press for a reversal of decision at FIDE's next October congress.

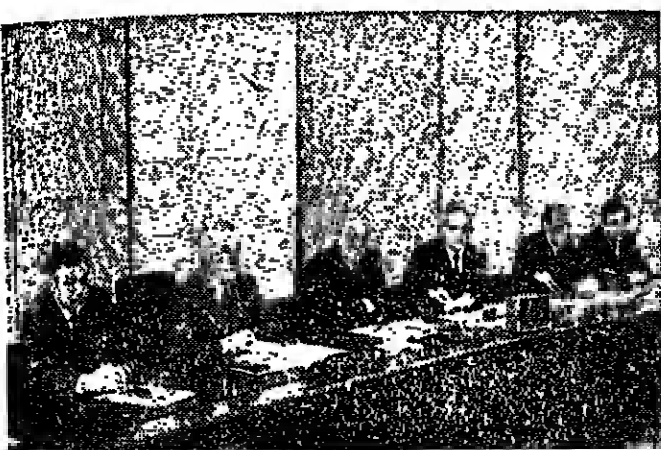
Viktor BIL

chess



No. 63 (478), AUGUST 16-19, 1983

Price 5 kopeks



At the meeting.

EFFORTS TO ABSORB MICRONESIA SHOULD BE THWARTED TASS STATEMENT

Fighting the legitimate rights and interests of the people of Micronesia, under the cover of a UN mandate, the USA for some time now has been conducting a policy towards the Pacific Islands which is aimed at turning them into its colonial appendage for all time and a military strategic beachhead in the western Pacific. In fact, the US is striving to strip this people of its sovereign rights and to annex Micronesia, a TASS statement points out.

The USA's unilateral actions are in glaring contradiction with the UN Charter provisions, which clearly set out that any change in the status of a strategic and trust territory, which Micronesia is, should only be sanctioned by the Security Council.

Under the circumstances, the statement emphasizes, it is the direct duty of the UN to do all it can to ensure the implementation by the governing authorities of their obligations according to the UN Charter and UN decisions, and to foil attempts at presenting the world with the false prospect of complete absorption of the trust territory, TASS says.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 6/7, 1983
Printed at the
Moscow, USSR
Published weekly
Index 1983

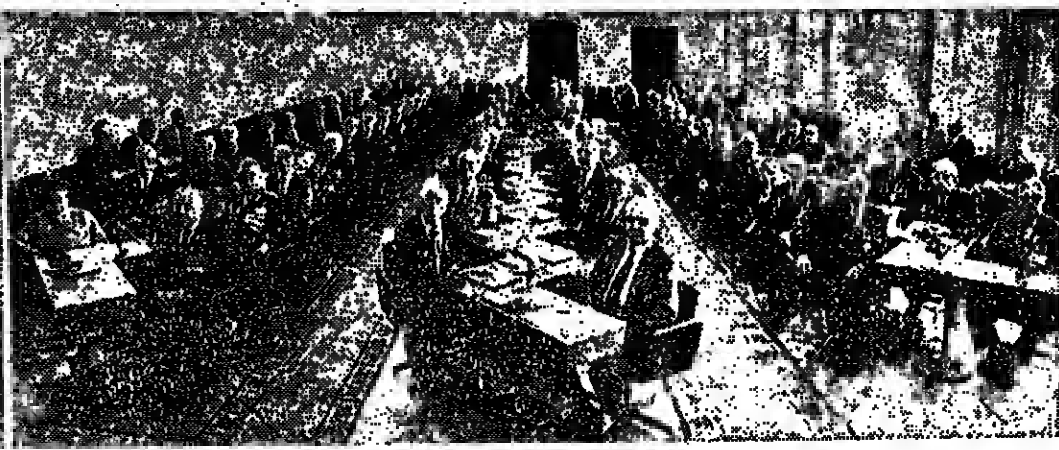
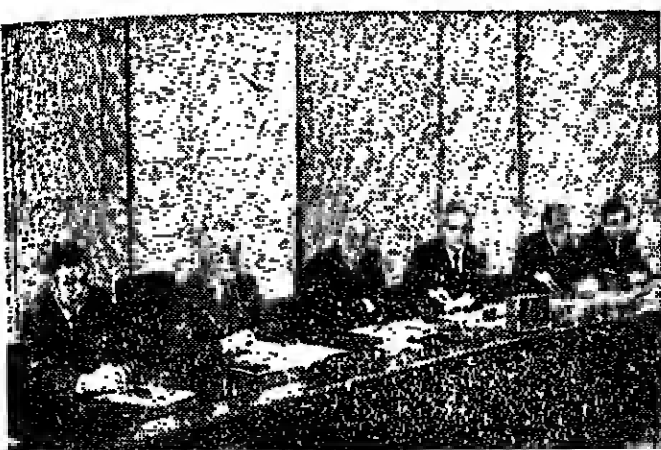
MAN INFORMATION

ANDROPOV MEETS PARTY VETERANS

The bearers of the unique experience of building a new life which has enriched the whole of humanity, this is how USSR Communist Party veterans were characterized by Yuri Andropov, at a meeting which took place at the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The Leninist Bolshevik Party has the great historical mission of opening a new era in the history of mankind by beginning to build a new communist civilization. The CPSU performs this mission with flying colours—stressed Yuri Andropov. In his speech, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee dwelt on economic and ideological matters pertaining to life in this country.

(For detailed summary see "Moscow News" weekly, No. 34.)



INDIRA GANDHI RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

Dhaka, India: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi recently received a delegation made up of members of the Soviet public, led by I. Uemankhuzhev, Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now in India for the festivities marking

the Month of Indian-Soviet Friendship and dedicated to the 12th anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation and to the 36th anniversary of India's independence.

During the talks that ensued I. Gandhi voiced anxiety over escalating world tension. Mankind is faced by the threat of nuclear war, she noted. She also said she was worried by the continuing economic inequality in the world, responsibility for which lies with the forces of imperialism. Under the circumstances, it is imperative to mount all-out action for peace, cooperation and the security of nations. Special significance attaches in this respect to Indian-Soviet friendship, which should be built up in all areas, the Indian prime minister noted. Our friendship has stood the test of time, and is an important factor in the preservation of world peace.

DUAL DECISION WRONG

Boon. E. Eppler, member of the presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, told the "Vorwärts" weekly he was under the impression that the Soviet Union was prepared for fairly big concessions provided the new American nuclear missiles were not deployed. But once the Pershing-2 or cruise missiles are in place, he continued, the USSR would take such armed countermeasures as the Soviet military see fit. The USSR is prepared for sizeable concessions only provided there is no deployment of missiles, he stressed. The neces-

(Continued on page 2)

RACISM MUST BE ERADICATED

Geneva. The just ended 2nd World Conference against racism and racial discrimination, attended by nearly 130 nations, among them the USSR, as well as by many international organizations, has issued a declaration stating that manifestations of racism and racial discrimination are in breach of basic human rights, insulting to human dignity and a serious source of world tension.

The theory of racial supremacy acts as a barrier to international cooperation and jeopardizes peace and security, which is why the complete

eradication of racism and racial discrimination is an urgent priority. The conference made it absolutely clear that all those supporting the apartheid system, chiefly the United States, are accomplices in the crime, while aid to South Africa in the economic, military, nuclear and other spheres hinders the struggle against apartheid. It is demanded in the declaration that all governments pass legislation deterring multinational corporations from aiding the regime in Pretoria.

ANGRY VOICE OF PROTEST

During the Action Week for banning nuclear weapons held in this country in accordance with a World Peace Council decision, the Soviet people demonstrated their firm determination to put an end to the arms race and to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster.

At anti-war meetings and rallies in Moscow, Leningrad, the

capitals of the Union republics and other towns, the militant policy of imperialism, pursued primarily by the USA, was angrily condemned. The Week provided yet further confirmation of the unanimous support given by the working people of this country to the peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

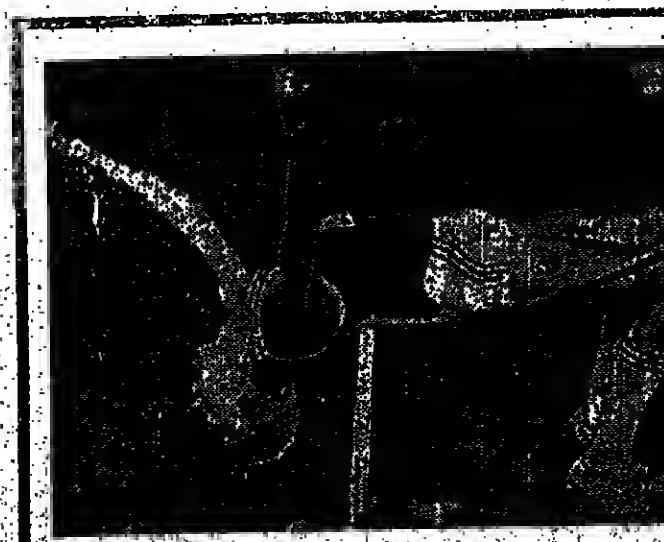
The USA is expanding its Big Fleet-2 military exercises involving Honduran troops. It is planned that some operations take place only 4 to 8 kilometres from the border with Nicaragua. Six thousand American troops are engaged in the manoeuvres.

In the photo an American transport plane at San Pedro Sula airport in Honduras, which has recently been converted to handle military aircraft.

Olof PALME: arms race is madness

Stockholm. The speediest possible conclusion of an international treaty on the complete prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests has been favoured by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Such a treaty, he said, addressing the Congress of Swedish Christian Organizations in Jonkoping, would become an obstacle in the way of developing new nuclear weapons and would contribute to limiting



Newsmen from many countries who covered the Helsinki world athletics championships called Gennadiy Artyukhin, the 19-year-old Soviet high-jumper from Leningrad, a worthy successor to Olympic champion Volery Brumel. On August 18, he cleared 2.32 cm at first go, to win the world title.

(For more on the championships turn to page 6.)



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material called in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MAN to-

Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MAN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

GREECE

- "Kultura" Oseodlou Sh 6 (Academies) Athens
- "Kultura" 25 Vasilis Sofas Str. Thessaloniki
- Synexoni Epochi Str. Akademies 78 Athens 142
- Synexoni Epochi Str. Aristotelous 7 Thessaloniki

HOLLAND

- Boekhandel Pegasus

Leidschendam 25 1817 AT Amsterdam

INDIA

- Magazine Centre 2nd Floor Ganapathi Bldgs. 3 V.K. Jangam Rd. Bangalore-560033
- Higginbotham P.B. 311 Mount Rd. Madras 24
- Magazine Centre 36/5-6 Shalimar Mohal Kanpur-1
- Navekar natak P.P. Sarpebhushana Mutt Compound, Kampagowda Circle Bangalore-1
- People's Book House Pankaj Mohan Opp. Kalya Studio, Relief Rd. Ahmedabad-380001

Sejastan People's Publishing House Chhatravala Market, M.I. Road, Jaipur 302001

REPRINTERS

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries subscription for "MAN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhduimirovnoye Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 6/7, 1983
Printed at the
Moscow, USSR
Published weekly
Index 1983

MAN INFORMATION

Round the Soviet Union

PREPARATIONS ARE IN HAND FOR THE DRILLING OF A SIX-KILOMETRE-DEEP WELL IN THE KYZYLKUM DESERT, IN UZBEKISTAN. The rock samples which will be taken from the well, the deepest to have been drilled in the history of geological survey, will provide information on metallic ore deposits in which the Kyzylkum is rich, and will help geologists to determine future directions in survey work. Drilling at the well should be completed by 1990.

THE EIGHT HUNDRED RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE OF VIRU, IN ESTONIA (A SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC), RECENTLY CELEBRATED THE CENTENARY OF THEIR LOCAL LIBRARY. The library, which is now one of the best in the republic, was organized by a handful of enthusiasts who donated to it their own collections, mainly fiction and children's literature.

A POWERFUL ARGON-MANUFACTURING PLANT HAS COME INTO OPERATION AT THE LENIN INTEGRATED IRON-AND-STEEL WORKS IN MAGNITOGORSK, ARGON, an inert gas obtained from air, has been finding ever wider use in steel production. At this country's largest open-hearth plant, for instance, argon is used for the steel blow in India, which considerably improves metal quality.

USING MACHINES

The tea plantations of Georgia — a Transcaucasian Union Republic — are picking far more tea-leaves than last year. The second harvest has now begun in the subtropical area of the republic. More than 1,000 tea-picking machines operate on 70,000 hectares, while the tea-pickers on the Alpine farms use manually operated equipment.

Georgian designers have developed a better model of the Sakrebulo machine. It will replace 50 tea-pickers. Industries in this republic use now produce more than 29 types of machinery which fulfil nearly all the operations from tea cultivation to harvesting.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SHIELD AGAINST HAIL

In mid-July tornado showers and hail swept over the Dniester River area in Moldavia, a south-western Soviet republic, writes SELSKAYA ZHIZN. However, orobole lands and the country's biggest vineyards remained intact thanks to well-coordinated efforts by the antihail missile service.

A peace missile and a wheat ear form the emblem of a special service to influence the hydrometeorological phenomenon, the antihail service has been widely developed. Today, missiles shield 1,700,000 hectares of land from hail and by the end of the five-year period the figure will go up to 2,200,000 hectares. The damage to agricultural produce in areas protected by antihail brigades is 5-6 times less than that in areas exposed to hail, thus saving nearly 20 million rubles a year.

MOSCOW CITY SOVIET'S DEPARTMENT FOR FAMILY PROBLEMS

A new department has been set up at the Moscow City Soviet dealing with problems relating to the family and marriage. The way it operates becomes clear from a number of examples described in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA by department head Alla Savitskaya.

Before getting married, a couple can listen to a series of lectures and consult a specialist on the psychology of married life, the upbringing of children, the difficulties involved in family life, and on the need to understand each other. "U Nikitskikh Vor" (The Nikitsky Gate) club for newlyweds was opened in 1980. Now such clubs are to be found in many Moscow districts. Marriage registration offices run lectures for young couples.

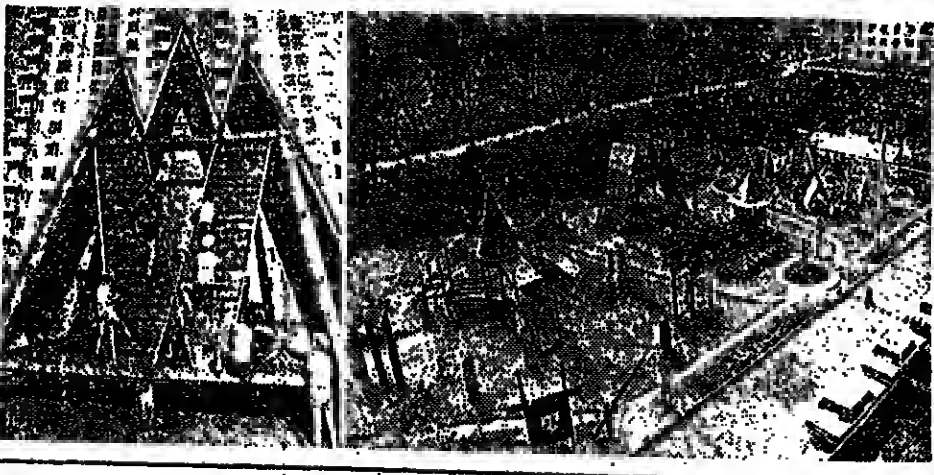
What is the effect of all this activity? In the last

Ideal conditions for our factory workers

The fairy-tale playground which was the site of the photo was built not so long ago in the courtyard of a new ten-section apartment house, in which live hundreds of families of workers at the Khromaton plant, in Moscow.

The house and the playground called, the "Town of Masters", represent just the beginning of a major housing project initiated by the plant. While 1,000 square metres of floor space in an adjacent building will be made available for all kinds of technical and artistic circles for the children of workers at the factory. The plant itself will pay for all necessary equipment and instructors.

Georgi STRELN KOV



PIPELINE ACROSS YENISEI

The last weld seam on the siphon of the future thermal pipeline which will link the banks of the Yenisei, marks the start of the unique engineering operation for Krasnoyarsk assemblers. They have to lay this steel giant, nearly 700 metres long, along the bottom of this mighty and capricious river in Eastern Siberia. This is the first feat of the kind to have been attempted in the history of submarine engineering work in this country.

The strong current of the river and the unusually big size of the siphon, 3 metres in dia-

meter, caused engineers to decide against the traditional method of laying—lowering the pipeline from the surface of the water. It has been decided to pull it from one bank to the other along the bottom, of the river bed.

Superpower winches were specially made for this operation, because together with its steel supports and reinforced concrete "coating", the siphon weighs about 10,000 tonnes.

The pipeline across the Yenisei will considerably improve heat supply for dozens of new residential districts, which have appeared of late to the left of Krasnoyarsk, one of the country's major economic and cultural centres.

Canal became deeper

The modernized Bolehayan canal in the Dzhorget Valley belongs to the fields 15 cm of water per second, i.e., 50 per cent more than before. Initially there were plans to lay a new canal but this would take much time and resources. Specialists put forward a new solution: mass-produced reinforced concrete slabs should be used to raise the level of the existing canal; thereby ensuring that the plantations are well irrigated. Since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85) nine irrigation systems have been improved in Southern Kazakhstan.

place, it gives young people thinking of getting married a chance to check upon their feelings; secondly, they receive expert consultation on important matters. And in those cases when a marriage is on the rocks, commissions for legal family matters have been established in every city district. They look after couples applying for divorce. Marriage registration—live divorces and in those cases when it is felt the district "Family and Marriage" office. About 30 per cent of conflicting couples drop divorce proceedings. These are just several sides of the multiple work being undertaken by the department. It also handles coordination of programmes for senior schoolchildren, called "Ethics and the Psychology of Family Life", and helps families with many children, etc.

KITCHEN-GARDENS IN SPACE?

Biological research forms an important part of the wide-ranging work being conducted in space for many years now, says G. Nechikina, Candidate of Sciences (Biology) and Ukrainian state prize winner, writing in IZVESTIA.

To be sure, the seed, bulbs and shoots sent into space are not just to boost the morale of an orbiting crew. One of the more fascinating goals of biological work in space is to define minimal limits within which plants react to decreasing "gravitation". Experiments in space gravitation diminishes dozens of times.

Whether plants can complete their full growth cycle in space light is another problem affecting the attention of biologists. A recently invented Pilon instrument has helped produce arabis seeds in orbit. Only

part of the seeds were biologically potent and reproduced new plants. The latter are soon to be taken up into orbit and it is hoped they will also produce good progeny. It is quite possible that biologists will gradually find a way of growing a space variety of arabis plants resistant to weightlessness. This model plant could pave the way for the growing of other plants in space as well as for the production of seed for orbital orchards and kitchen-gardens, the author maintains.

TAKING ONE'S CULTURE — THE EASY WAY?

Yuli Streider, D.Sc. (Philosophy) and Cand. Sc. (Physics and Mathematics), joins the discussion "The Inner World of Contemporary Man", initiated by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

"It often seems, he writes, that it's enough to see a hit play or read a bestseller to have enriched oneself with another piece of culture. But the fact is that culture, in this case, is reduced to a consumer level to something used once."

The writer is convinced that a consumer approach to culture is dangerous, because if one sits in life to the principle of pleasure-seeking alone, one loses one's only chance of stepping outside the framework of utilitarian everyday existence and of coming into contact with real life, of submerging oneself in the real stream of culture, created by the heart and mind of many a generation. To live in culture (as to live in general without pain and labour) is impossible. Artists and poets disclose harmony even in the most sordid of existence. But the consumer of culture reduces the harmony revealed by an artist to a means of light pleasure, believing that the truly beautiful play doesn't concern him. It is impossible to live in culture with such an outlook, which is basically anti-culture and anti-human.

GIANT EXCAVATOR

The first two giant excavators are now being assembled in the Kazakhstan civil basin. Each can excavate 2,500 cubic metres of soil per hour.

Motor excavator capable of excavating 2,500 cubic metres of soil already operates in the Kazakhstani civil basin. It is unique as mining machine. They load up the alloy which are driven into the hole. Although the 63 tonnes machine is loaded in 40 seconds, it is not fast enough for the Kazakhstani basin. This is why a larger machine has been built in Zhulanov. Its weight has been reduced by 500 tonnes.

The heart of the excavator is 67 metres long. It has a 120-horsepower motor which produces torque of 7-8 kg per sq cm stripping and up to 10 kg per sq cm for mining. The engine will move along on its own tracks.

The two excavators will be coal onto a 14 km long conveyor belt which will transport to the power station. The belt will be receiving power from a cavatous next from the Kazakhstani works. The Kazakhstani works will put the belt into operation in 1985.

TO HOT RESERVOIRS

The first well leading to the subterranean thermal waters of the Kamchatka Peninsula (on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk) has been laid. Bringing heat to the surface, it will warm up the settlement and the Ozernoye fisheries as well as the Zheleznyye fishing village.

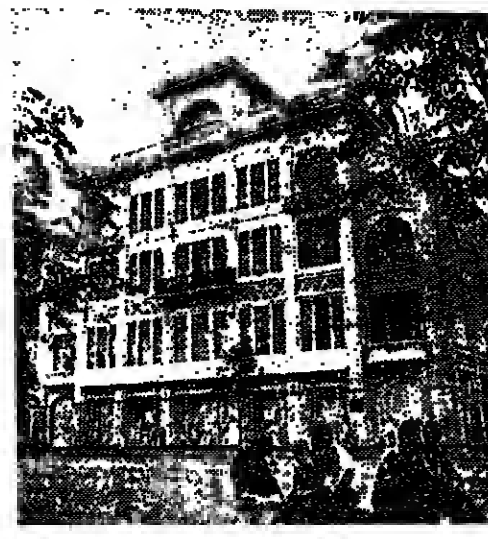
The earth's bowels in the Kamchatka Peninsula are rich in thermal waters. However, the large deposits are in the populated areas, threatening hot water and steam during pipes over great distances. Such a profitable proposition. Experts in Kamchatka have examined thermal zones near the populated areas. Using these springs to heat houses, replace the previous plan which was to transport a large quantity of expensive coal to the peninsula from other districts in the Far East.

Subsidiary heat is being used efficiently in Kamchatka. It is also used to generate energy and grow vegetables.

Places to visit

SYTIN HOUSE

House No. 18 brings a special colour to Gorky Street, Moscow, and is known as the "Sytyin House". It is the former office of a progressive Russian publisher. During the first years of Soviet rule it housed the editorial offices of the "Pravda" newspaper, editors Maria Ulyanova, Lenin's sister, once worked. The house was built by the well-known Moscow architect, Edichson. When Gorky Street was being modernized in 1979 the house was moved 33.5 metres from a corner of Pushkin Square up to Nastasyinskiy Lane where it was joined onto the "Zavosil" publishing house through an extension.



Science and technology

A RIVAL

FOR THE DIAMOND A new superhard single crystal called carbonite has been grown out of diamond powder at the Institute of Physical Chemistry (USSR Academy of Sciences) and the Institute of Superhard Materials (Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences). It has been patented in the USA, Britain, West Germany, Sweden, France and Italy.

Most natural diamonds are being used for making superhard cutters, dies, grinding wheels and other tools and equipment rather than for decorations. All diamonds artificially made of graphite are also being used for this purpose. But the natural diamonds are, for the most part, either small grains or powder, so making a tool out of them is a tall order.

In carbide, the diamond is combined with a thin graphite film under a pressure of less than 50,000 atmospheres converts all diamond particles into a single crystal. This process enables scientists to produce specimens weighing up to ten tons having many uses.

COSMETICS

FOR ANCIENT

FASHION-CONSCIOUS

According to archaeologists from Cheyvalinsk University, who have been excavating in Northern Kazakhstan, only the elite had access to cosmetics during the early Iron Age.

We opened up 18 mounds on the bank of the Ishim River, said archaeologist M. Khalidov. They all turned out to be women's graves. We found cosmetic flasks and shells which looked like modern compact filled with different coloured powders—blue, red, yellow, and brown. Although they've been lying in the ground for 2,500 years they're very well preserved. We also found thin bone needles for tattooing, bronze mirrors in cloth leather-bound bags and tools for applying paint.

We can assume with a considerable degree of probability that the graves belonged to priestesses. Only they were allowed to paint themselves for the festivals.

IMPROVED ROOFING TECHNIQUES

A pump and a sprayer have been used for becoming the main means for roof-makers in Krasnodar, in the Ukraine, where

polymers are used instead of the conventionally prepared roofing paper.

"Liquid" bitumen-rubber roofs have turned out to be several times cheaper and, what is more, last longer. The amount of bitumen needed, moreover, has been reduced by half, while roofing paper has been cut out altogether.

A portable unit operated by four men takes the place of a team of at least fifty workers. The new roofing method was first introduced in industrial construction, and later in housing construction.

NEW AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT

FOR POWER SYSTEM

Original automatic equipment has been introduced in the Kola power system in the north of the European USSR. Its job will be to regulate the frequency and power of the nodal transfer of energy.

People have to respond quickly to load changes, but sometimes they fail to do so and automatic equipment usually only operates when the unit needs to be turned off in an emergency. So it would be better, if operating the system were to be automatically regulated in all modes.

Soviet engineers working in the power system of the Kola Peninsula have solved this problem. Relatively small hydro and thermal power stations operate here, as well as the 1,320 MW Kola atomic station. They supply electricity to the entire area and are linked to this country's Unified Power Grid.

Of course, it would be uneconomical to stop frequently thermal power stations' units. So the loads in the power system are coped with with the help of the more flexible units of the hydroelectric stations. Simply switching on and off did not satisfy the electricians a smooth automatic regulation was introduced.

The automatic equipment selects the machines that should be put on and those that should be "banked". They take into account the technological state of the unit, the influence of the sea tide influencing the water head in the river at a particular time of the day. All these factors influence the overall efficiency of the equipment. It is often possible to reduce the capacity of some units at various stations rather than stop one or two completely.

Next year the Moscow Zoo will celebrate its 120th anniversary. Over this period its collection of animals has been repeatedly replenished and its territory continuously expanded. Today, the visitor to the Zoo can see about 3,000 species of wild animals, birds, fishes and reptiles.

A whole animal world, its inmates having been brought from different continents, is to be found within its gates: elephants, polar bears, gorillas and orang-utangs, Przewalsky horses, zebras, Amur tigers, snow leopards, black swans, coloured peacocks. Many species are very valuable: they have been entered in the International, as well as in the USSR, Red Data Book.

Next year the Moscow Zoo will celebrate its 120th anniversary. Over this period its collection of animals has been repeatedly replenished and its territory continuously expanded. Today, the visitor to the Zoo can see about 3,000 species of wild animals, birds, fishes and reptiles.

Next year the Moscow Zoo will celebrate its 120th anniversary. Over this period its collection of animals has been repeatedly replenished and its territory continuously expanded. Today, the visitor to the Zoo can see about 3,000 species of wild animals, birds, fishes and reptiles.

Electronic chimes in Yaroslavl

The chimes of the city clock are again heard over the ancient Russian town of Yaroslavl: the clock has been set up in its former position on the old belfry, an architectural monument in the local museum-preserve which was severely damaged by shelling during the Civil War. Way back in 1928 the clock chimed the "Internatsional", however, its mechanism having worn out, it soon fell silent.

Working from various drawings and pictures Yaroslavl restorers decided to give the clock a new lease of life adding to it an electronic mechanism. Obeying electronic commands, four small bells now chime the half hour, while a bigger bell chimes the hour.

REED MACE SCULPTURE

A log cottage made of golden stalks resembling tiny beams with a typical village scene through the windows is a spin stress pulling at an invisible thread on a chain of reeds moulding in single file beyond a row of haystacks—these were but two of the many sculptural compositions made out of common reed mace by Ya. Remnitsky, master craftsman at an art and production workshop, that were recently on view at an exhibition hall in Lvov.

The arrow-shaped leaves of the reed mace have long been put to a number of uses in folk art, says Remnitsky. Yet cut them on a moist peat river bank, dry them and then weave baskets, cups, dromals, and even slippers from them.

It was twenty years ago that Remnitsky made his first reed mace toy for his son. On completing his training at an art education school, he started working at special production workshops. Today there is an increasing demand for Remnitsky's "reed figurines" at the Lvov art gallery and an increasingly number of converts to this amazing craft. When the time is right the master goes off to the flood meadows to hunt for reed mace accompanied by members of a reed mace weaving school group.

The Soviet Union supplies a large amount of oil and oil products which enable India to solve the problem of providing her industry with fuel and chemical raw materials.

Indian exports have become extremely varied in the last few years. Along with the traditional items such as tea, textiles, tobacco, spices, etc., supplies of machinery, equipment and means of transportation are increasing. In 1982 they totalled almost 154 million rubles. Co-operation in the heavy machine-building in making heavy machinery is being expanded. Soviet foreign organizations have placed an order with the heavy machine-building plant in Ranchi. The mining equipment plant in Durgapur will also supply large batches of equipment to the USSR.

Scientific and technical contacts, whether space exploration or nuclear synthesis, geological prospecting or agriculture, are rapidly increasing. At the moment, not specialists in India are using Soviet technology to help develop coal deposits. The joint work in plant breeding, mechanization of agriculture and livestock-breeding is bringing good results.

The day is not far away when a Soviet-Indian crew will make a space flight together.

The developing Indian economy needs more specialists. The USSR is helping solve this problem. So far, 100,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained.

The day is not far away when a Soviet-Indian crew will make a space flight together.

The developing Indian economy needs more specialists. The USSR is helping solve this problem. So far, 100,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained.

VIEWPOINT

USSR-India: guarantee of successful cooperation

Mikhail KISELYOV,

Head of the Department of Trade with Asian Countries (USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade)

India is the USSR's biggest trading partner among the developing countries. According to forecasts for the current five-year plan period (1981-85), India will stay in the lead and bilateral trade will increase by 50-100 per cent. The diverse long-term programme of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation for a 10-15 year period guarantees such a development in our contacts. This programme was implemented under the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. We are now marking the 12th anniversary of this treaty.

The volume of bilateral trade now exceeds 2,500 million rubles (one ruble is 13.8 rupees or 1.34 dollars). What does this figure signify?

Talking about our exports, we should above all mention that the Soviet supplies aim to strengthen the public sector of the Indian economy. More than 70 major industrial projects, filled out with Soviet machinery and equipment, other have been or are being built in India with Soviet assistance. Our country is also helping build the third of Vishakhapatnam, the refinery in Mathura is now being operated and large thermal power stations are being built.

The Soviet Union supplies a large amount of oil and oil products which enable India to solve the problem of providing her industry with fuel and chemical raw materials.

Indian exports have become extremely varied in the last few years. Along with the traditional items such as tea, textiles, tobacco, spices, etc., supplies of machinery, equipment and means of transportation are increasing. In 1982 they totalled almost 154 million rubles. Co-operation in the heavy machine-building in making heavy machinery is being expanded. Soviet foreign organizations have placed an order with the heavy machine-building plant in Ranchi. The mining equipment plant in Durgapur will also supply large batches of equipment to the USSR.

Scientific and technical contacts, whether space exploration or nuclear synthesis, geological prospecting or agriculture, are rapidly increasing. At the moment, not specialists in India are using Soviet technology to help develop coal deposits. The joint work in plant breeding, mechanization of agriculture and livestock-breeding is bringing good results.

The day is not far away when a Soviet-Indian crew will make a space flight together.

The developing Indian economy needs more specialists. The USSR is helping solve this problem. So far, 100,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained.

1981-01-15

